- INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

NO FURTHER ACTION DECISION DOCUMENT

SITE SS-015 ENGINE OIL SPILL

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE PLATTSBURGH, NEW YORK

FINAL

Prepared by:

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE PLATTSBURGH, NEW YORK

MAY 1990

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT TO SUPPORT NO FURTHER ACTION

RECORD OF DECISION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Installation Restoration Program Site Capehart Engine Oil Spill, Site SS-015 Plattsburgh AFB, New York

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based on the results of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Phase I Records Search and Site Inspection studies conducted at Plattsburgh AFB, with reports dated April 1985 and July 1989, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the current conditions at IRP Site SS-015, it has been determined that no significant risk or threat to public health or the environment exists. Therefore, no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) is required.

DECLARATION

This decision document represents the selected action for this site developed in accordance with CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). It has been determined that the selected remedy of no further action is protective of human health and the environment, attains Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost-effective. The statutory preference for further treatment is not satisfied because further treatment was found to be unnecessary. Contaminant levels at the site have been determined to present no significant threat to human health or the environment; thus, no treatment is necessary.

STEVEN G. COSEPH

Colonel, USAF

Commander, 380th Combat Support Group

1 4 JUN 1990

Date

DAVID M. JAMESON. JR.

Colonel, USAF

Vice Commander, 380th Bombardment Wing

Date

SITE SS-015 DECISION DOCUMENT PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE

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SITE SS-015 DECISION DOCUMENT PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Decision Document (1) describes the history of the Plattsburgh Air Force Base (AFB) engine oil spill at the Plattsburgh Barracks housing area (SS-015) (2) presents the results of field investigations at this site, (3) presents results of the public health and ecological risk assessments for the site, and (4) explains why no further action is recommended for this site. Site SS-015 was initially identified in the April 1985 Phase I Records Search, a preliminary assessment of Plattsburgh AFB conducted by Radian Corporation (Radian) (Radian Corporation, 1985). E.C. Jordan Co. (Jordan) also included this site in the Site Inspection (SI) Study (E.C. Jordan Co., 1989). Based on the results of the Phase I Records Search and the Site Inspection Study, E.C. Jordan recommends no further action at Site SS-015.

Site SS-015 was previously designated Site SP-11. Site SP-11 was officially changed to SS-015 because Installation Restoration Program (IRP) site designations were restructured for programming and tracking requirements.

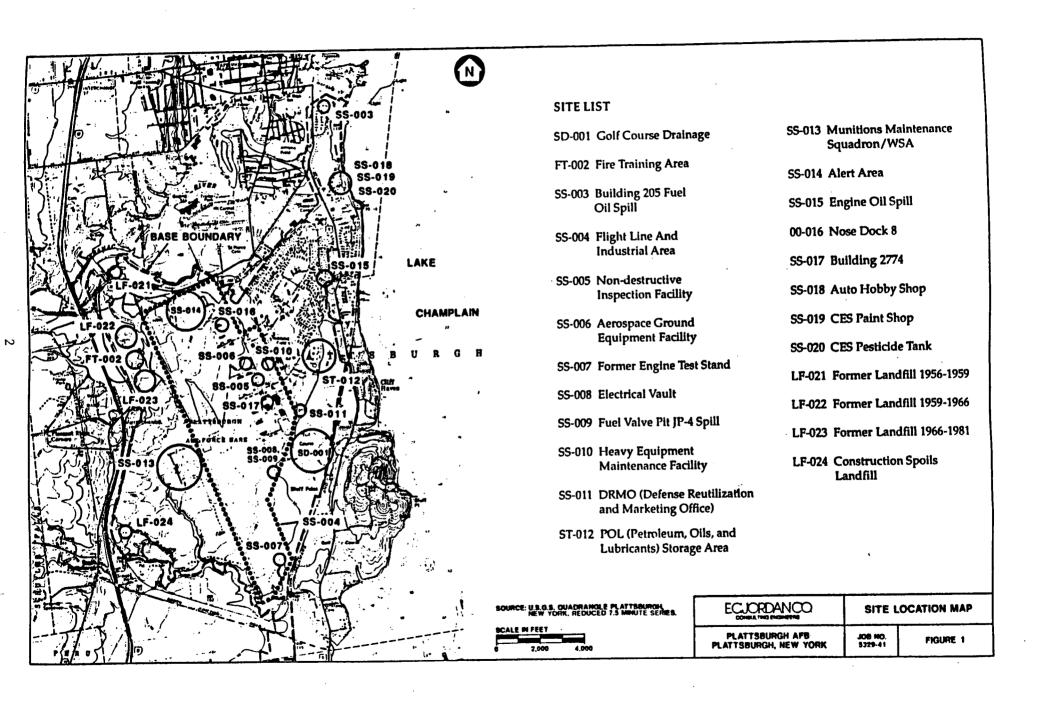
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Site SS-015 is located at the southwest corner of the Plattsburgh Barracks (old base) and drains sections of the new base housing (Figures 1 and 2). As part of the former Phase I IRP studies, Radian conducted a records search regarding Site SS-015. Appendix A compares the former IRP terminology and the currently used Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) terminology. Radian's findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

In October 1984, the storm sewer connecting the new base with the Plattsburgh Barracks housing area became clogged by leaves and debris in a grating at the outfall. When maintenance workers proceeded to clean out the sewer, they found a petroleum residue on the water and around the outfall. Oil absorbent materials were placed at various locations along the culvert to remove any petroleum products washed out by the cleaning work.

The Plattsburgh AFB bioenvironmental engineer collected samples of the material for analysis. These samples were obtained from the pool at the culvert's outlet. Laboratory results indicated that the substance was a form of motor oil or lubricating oil. The base concluded that the petroleum residue was engine oil which had been incorrectly disposed of into storm drains by backyard mechanics. An estimated 25 gallons of engine oil were released into the storm sewer.

Because there was evidence of potential environmental contamination, the site received a Hazard Assessment Rating Methodology (HARM) score of 51. A HARM score of 51 indicates a low potential risk. Based on these findings, Radian determined that no further actions are recommended for this site.



3.0 SITE INSPECTION RESULTS

E.C. Jordan collected a sediment sample on November 18, 1987 at Site SS-015 for further site characterization (Figure 2). Explorations for this site consisted of the following:

- collected one sediment sample from the bottom of the storm sewer drop box and submitted it for chemical laboratory analysis.

A summary of the data validation is presented in Section 3.1.

Limited information exists for this site concerning geology and hydrogeology. Soils in the vicinity of SS-015 tend to be fine grained sands overlying clay. Groundwater, found between 2 and 4 feet below ground surface, flows in the easterly direction and discharges into Lake Champlain.

3.1 Data Validation Summary

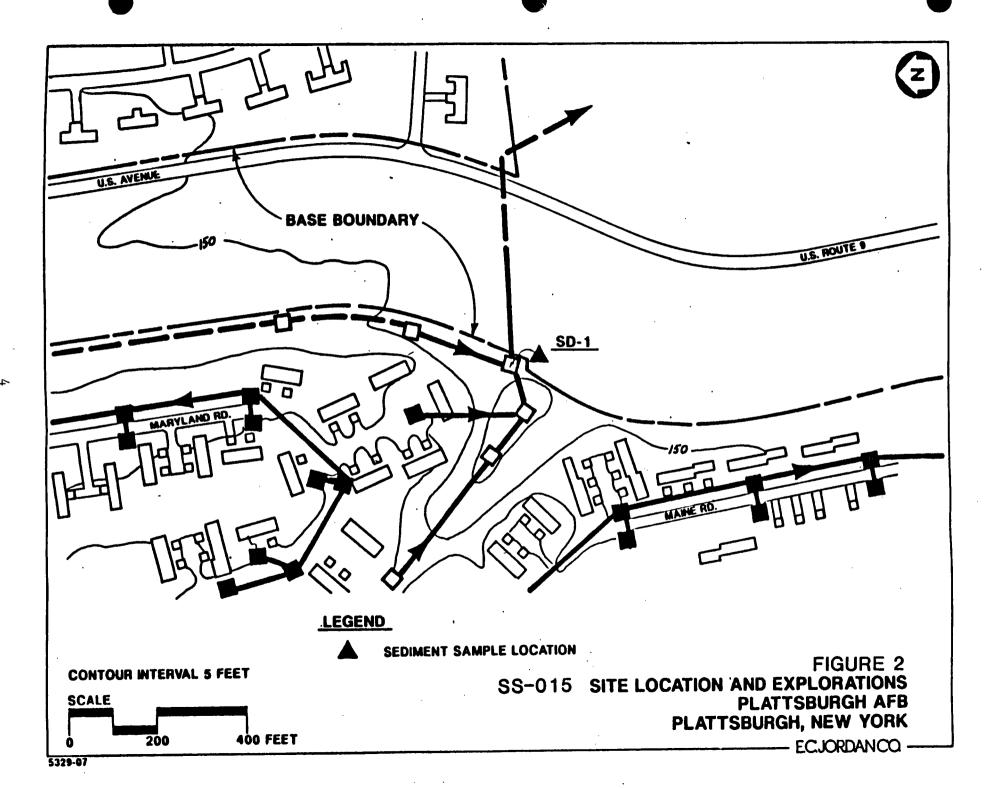
The following is a review of the laboratory sample and quality control data associated with the sample collected from Site SS-015 on November 18, 1987. The sample was collected during the SI study by E.C. Jordan to determine the presence of petroleum constituents.

One sediment sample (JSEWRSD1X1) was collected from the storm sewer drop box located on the eastern boundary of the new base, prior to the storm sewer outfall. The sample was analyzed for VOCs (volatile organic compounds), SVOCs (semi-volatile organic compounds), and inorganics. The sample results appear in summary data Table 1.

3.1.1 Quality Assurance

The sample data were reviewed and evaluated in accordance with USEPA Region I "Laboratory Data Validation; Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic and Organic Analysis," 1988. Laboratory and field blanks, laboratory and field duplicate analyses, surrogate recoveries, calibrations, field notes, chain-of-custody documentation, and analytical sequences were reviewed.

The results for the elements antimony, arsenic, and mercury were reported as estimated because of low matrix spike recoveries. The result for manganese was reported as estimated because of high matrix spike recovery. The selenium result was rejected because of 0 percent matrix spike recovery.



3.1.2 Analytical Analysis

The analytical analysis for VOCs, SVOCs, and inorganics are reviewed in this section.

Volatile Organics

Sample JSEWRSD1X1 was evaluated for method blank contamination due to acetone and methylene chloride. The corrected results were non-detect.

The 2-butanone result for JSEWRSD1X1 was rejected because the calibration response factor was below the acceptance limit.

The acetone result for JSEWRSD1X1 was reported as estimated since the continuing calibration result exceeded the acceptance limit.

Semi-volatile Organics

Sample JSEWRSD1X1 was extracted beyond the holding time. Therefore, all results are reported as estimated for this fraction.

Inorganics

The sample JSEWRSD1X1 was evaluated for method blank contamination for arsenic, copper, lead, magnesium, sodium, and vanadium. The corrected results were non-detect.

4.0 PUBLIC HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

This section presents results of the public health and ecological risk assessments based on site history, current usage, and field investigations.

4.1 Public Health Risk Assessment

Since Site SS-015 consists of a storm sewer, direct human exposure to the site is unlikely. A sample of sediment from the bottom of the sewer drop box identified elevated levels of certain inorganic compounds (iron and manganese), which are normal soil constituents, and only trace levels of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA). Therefore, Site SS-015 is not likely to act as a source of contaminants that may migrate to other environmental media. Potential health risks associated with this site are negligible if not entirely nonexistent.

4.2 Ecological Risk Assessment

Because Site SS-015 is a storm sewer, it is of little importance in terms of habitat for aquatic and terrestrial organisms. Therefore, exposures to the low levels of chemicals detected in storm sewer drain sediments (which are attributable to a non-point discharge) will be limited and ecological risks will be insignificant.

4.3 Conclusions

Based on the risk assessment of the inorganic compounds and trace levels of 1,1,1-TCA detected at Site SS-015, potential public health risks associated with exposure at the site are negligible. Since Site SS-015 consists of a storm sewer, public and wildlife exposure is unlikely.

5.0 RATIONALE FOR NO FURTHER ACTION

The levels of contaminants detected at Site SS-015 were low and the release was a result of a non-point source discharge. Based on the results from the Phase I Records Search, the SI study, and the public health and ecological risk assessments, it is concluded that there is no significant threat to public health or environment at Site SS-015. Plattsburgh AFB will continue to inform the public of proper disposal methods for common, household chemicals in an effort to prevent the future improper disposal of materials. On the basis of Radian's and E.C. Jordan's findings, it is recommended that this site be removed from further consideration in the IRP process.

PROJECT: Plattsburgh

SEDIMENT SAMPLE ANALYSIS \$\$-015 Engine Oil Spill

06-Mar-90

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166890 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87 DATE ANALYZED: 11/28/87

ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg

| UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Chloromethane | 10 | |
| Bromomethane | 10 | • |
| Vinyl Chloride | 10 | - |
| Chloroethane | 10 | • |
| Methylene Chloride | 5 | - |
| Acetone | 10 | • |
| Carbon Disulfide | 5 | - |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 5 | • |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5 | - |
| 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) | 5 | • |
| Chloroform | 5 5 5 5 5 10 | - |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | • |
| 2-Butanone | 10 | R |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 | • |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 5 | - |
| Vinyl Acetate | 10 | • |
| Bromodichloromethane | 5 | - |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | - |
| Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | 5 | - |
| Trichloroethene | 5 | - |
| Dibromochloromethane | 5 | • |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | - |
| Benzene | 5 | |
| Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | 5 | - |
| Bromoform | 5 | - |
| 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone | 10 | • |
| 2-Hexanone | 10 | |
| Tetrachloroethene | | - |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachtoroethane | ς | - |
| Toluene | ξ | <u>.</u> * . |
| Chlorobenzene | Ś | - |
| Ethylbenzene | ś | |
| Styrene | ί | |
| Xylenes (Total) | 5 5 5 5 5 | _ |
| Afteries (Total) | , | |

Dilution Factor: 1
Percent Solids: 9

Associated Method Blank: GC871128C14

| ANALYTE | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-----|
| UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
| Phenol | 330 | |
| bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether | 330 | - |
| 2-Chtorophenot | 330 | - |
| 1.3-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | - |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | - |
| Benzyl alcohol | 330 | - |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | - |
| 2-Methylphenol | 330 | |
| bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether | 330 | - |
| 4-Methylphenol | 330 | - |
| N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine | 330 | - |
| Hexachloro | 330 | - |
| Nitrobenzene | 330 | - |
| Isophorone | 330 | - |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 330 | - |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 330 | - |
| Benzoic acid | 1600 | - |
| bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane | 330 | • |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 330 | - |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 330 | - |
| Naphthalene | 330 | - |
| 4-Chloroaniline | 330 | - |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 330 | - |
| 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol | 330 | - |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 330 | - |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 330 | - |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 330 | . • |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 1600 | |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | 330 | - |
| 2-Nitroaniline | 1600 | - |
| Dimethylphthalate | 330 | - |
| Acenaph thy lene | 330 | - |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 330 | - |

~

ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg

CRDL

| Onirs. ug/kg | UNDL |
|----------------------------|------|
| 3-Nitroaniline | 1600 |
| Acenaphthene | 330 |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 1600 |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 1600 |
| Dibenzofuran | 330 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 330 |
| Diethylphthalate | 330 |
| 4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether | 330 |
| fluorene | 330 |
| 4-Nitroaniline | 1600 |
| 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 1600 |
| N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 330 |
| 4-Bromophenyl-phenylether | 330 |
| Hexach Lorobenzene | 330 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1600 |
| Phenanthrene | 330 |
| Anthracene . | 330 |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | 330 |
| Fluoranthene | 330 |
| Pyrene | 330 |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | 330 |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 660 |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene | 330 |
| Chrysene | 330 |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 330 |
| Di-n-octylphthalate | 330 |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 330 |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 330 |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | 330 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 330 |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 330 |
| Benzo(g,h,i,)perylene | 330 |
| | |

Dilution Factor: 1.0
Percent Solids: 9

Associated Method Blank: GH068836C07

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166892 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87

| ANALYTE UNITS: mg/kg | CRDL | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|
| Aluminum | 40 | 854 |
| Ant imony | 12 | • |
| Arsenic | 2 | • |
| Barium | 40 | • |
| Beryllium | 1 | - |
| Cadmium | 1 | - |
| Calcium | 1000 | 17600 |
| Chromium | 2 | • |
| Cobalt | 10 | • |
| Copper | 5 | - |
| Iron | 20 | 264000 |
| Lead | 1 | • |
| Magnesium | 1000 | • |
| Manganese | 3 | 10100 |
| Mercury | 0.1 | - |
| Nickel | 8 | - |
| Potassium | 1000 | - |
| Selenium | 1 | R |
| Silver | 2 | - |
| Sodium | 1000 | • |
| Thallium · | 2 | • |
| Vanadium | 10 | - |
| Zinc | 4 | 71 |
| Cyanide | 1 | - |

Percent Solids:

10

Associated Method Blank:

13229A

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB Air Force Base

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act

CRDL Contract Required Detection Limit

FS feasibility study

HARM Hazard Assessment Rating Methodology

IRP Installation Restoration Program

mg/kg milligrams per kilogram

NCP National Contingency Plan

PA preliminary assessment

QC quality control

RI remedial investigation

SI site inspection

SPDES State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

SVOC semi-volatile organic compound

TCA trichloroethane

ug/kg micrograms per kilogram

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

VOC volatile organic compound

DATA QUALIFIER KEY

Organic Data Qualifiers (Flags)

- B Indicates the analyte was detected in both the sample and associated method blank.
- E Indicates that the concentration reported exceeded the calibration range of the analysis method and that sample should have been deluted and reanalyzed.
- J Indicates an estimated value because value is below the Contract Required Detection Limit (CRDL) or all quality assurance criteria were not met during analysis.
- JJ Validation flag for values below CRDL only.
- N Spiked sample recovery was not within control limits.
- R Indicates that data are not useable because QC criteria were not met.
- U Indicates that parameter was analyzed for but not detected at the concentration value preceding the qualifier.
- UJ Non-detect result was estimated; Quality Control (QC) not acceptable.
- UR Non-detected result was rejected; QC not acceptable.
- [] Value reported is less than CRDL.
- * Duplicate analysis was not within control limits.

REFERENCES

- E.C. Jordan Co., 1989. "Site Inspection Report"; Installation Restoration Program; Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York; July 1989.
- Radian Corporation, 1985. "Installation Restoration Program, Phase I: Records Search, Plattsburgh AFB, New York"; U.S. Air Force; HQ SAC/DEPVQ; Offutt AFB, Nebraska; April 1985.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF FORMER IRP TERMINOLOGY AND CERCLA TERMINOLOGY

The SI performed at Plattsburgh AFB was originally assigned within the four-phase IRP structure as the Site Confirmation Study (Phase II, Stage 1). The U.S. Air Force has since revised the terminology of stages within the IRP to correspond directly with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The following is a general comparison of the former IRP terminology and the CERCLA terminology.

CERCLA

Preliminary Assesment (PA) Site Inspection (SI) Remedial Investigation (RI) Feasibility Study (FS) Remedial Design Implementation/Operation

FORMER IRP

Phase I Records Search
Phase II Stage 1 Site Confirmation
Phase II Stage 2 Site Quantification
Phase IV(A) Alternative Analysis
Phase IV(B) Remedial Design
Phase IV(B) Implementation

In the former IRP terminology, Phase III was reserved for technology development and testing, which can be likened to treatability studies that may be conducted during the RI/FS process.

APPENDIX B

SEDIMENT SAMPLE RESULTS LABORATORY AND FLAGGED DATA TABLES

LABORATORY DATA TABLES

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166890 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87 DATE ANALYZED: 11/28/87

ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg **CRDL** 10 110 U Chloromethane 10 110 U Bromomethane Vinyl Chloride 110 U 10 Chloroethane 10 110 U Methylene Chloride 5 130 B 10 270 B Acetone 57 U Carbon Disulfide 57 U 1.1-Dichloroethene 1,1-Dichloroethane 57 U 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) 57 U 5 57 U Chloroform 5 1,2-Dichloroethane 57 U 10 110 U 2-Butanone 1.1.1-Trichloroethane 5 Carbon Tetrachloride 5 10 110 U Vinyl Acetate Bromodichloromethane 1,2-Dichloropropane Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene 57 U 57 U Trichloroethene Dibromochloromethane 57 U 57 U 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 57 U Benzene 5 Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene 5 Bromoform 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone 10 110 U 10 110 U 2-Hexanone 57 U Tetrachloroethene 57 U 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 57 U Toluene 57 U Chlorobenzene 57 U Ethyl benzene 57 U Styrene 57 U Xylenes (Total)

Dilution Factor: 11.36
Percent Solids: 9

Associated Method Blank: GC871128C14

| ANALYTE | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|
| UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
| Phenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2-Chlorophenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzyl alcohol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2-Methylphenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Methylphenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine | 330 | 3800 U |
| Hexachloro | 330 | 3800 U |
| Nitrobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Isophorone | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzoic acid . | 1600 | 19000 U |
| bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Naphthalene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Chloroaniline | 330 | 3800 U |
| Hexach Lorobut adiene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 1600 | 19000 U |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2-Nitroaniline | 1600 | 19000 U |
| Dimethylphthalate | 330 | 3800 U |
| Acenaphthylene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 330 | 3800 U |

| ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
|----------------------------|------|---------|
| 3.Nitroaniline | 1600 | 19000 U |
| Acenaphthene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 1600 | 19000 U |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 1600 | 19000 U |
| Dibenzofuran | 330 | 3800 U |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Diethylphthalate | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether | 330 | 3800 U |
| Fluorene | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Nitroaniline | 1600 | 19000 U |
| 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 1600 | 19000 U |
| N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 330 | 3800 U |
| 4-Bromophenyl-phenylether | 330 | 3800 U |
| Hexach Lorobenzene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1600 | 19000 U |
| Phenanthrene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Anthracene · | 330 | 3800 U |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | 330 | 3800 U |
| Fluoranthene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Pyrene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | 330 | 3800 U |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 660 | 7500 U |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Chrysene | 330 | 3800 U |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 330 | 530 J |
| Di-n-octylphthalate | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 330 | 3800 U |
| Benzo(g,h,i,)perylene | 330 | 3800 U |

Dilution Factor: 11.32

Percent Solids:

Associated Method Blank: GH068836C07

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166892 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87

| ANALYTE UNITS: mg/kg | CRDL | |
|-------------------------|------|----------|
| Aluminum | 40 | 854 |
| Antimony | 12 | 50 UN |
| Arsenic | 2 | 4 []N |
| Barium | 40 | 327 [] |
| Beryllium | 1 | 1.9 U |
| Cadmium | 1 | 9.6 U |
| Calcium | 1000 | 17600 |
| Chromium | 2 | 15 (]E |
| Cobalt | 10 | 3.8 UE |
| Соррег | 5 | 26 [] |
| Iron | 20 | 264000 * |
| Lead | 1 | 8 [] |
| Magnesium | 1000 | 1230 []E |
| Manganese | 3 | 10100 N* |
| Mercury | 0.1 | 0.9 UN |
| Nickel | 8 | 44 U |
| Potassium | 1000 | 3080 U |
| Selenium | 1 | 5.2 UN |
| Silver | 2 | 12 U |
| Sodium | 1000 | 2190 [] |
| Thallium . | 2 | 1.5 U |
| Vanadium | 10 | 35 ()E |
| Zinc | 4 | 71 |
| Cyanide | 1 | 4.9 U |

Percent Solids:

Associated Method Blank:

13229A

FLAGGED DATA TABLES

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166890 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87 DATE ANALYZED: 11/28/87

| ANALYTE | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|
| UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
| Chloromethane | 10 | 110 U |
| Bromomethane | 10 | 110 U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 10 | 110 U |
| Chloroethane | 10 | 110 U |
| Methylene Chloride | 5 | 130 U |
| Acetone | 10 | 270 UJ |
| Carbon Disulfide | 5 5 5 5 5 | 57 U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethene (total) | 5 | 57 U |
| Chloroform | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | 57 U |
| 2-Butanone | 10 | 110 UR |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 | 22 JJ |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 5 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 57 U |
| Vinyl Acetate | 10 | 110 U |
| Bromodichloromethane | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | 57 U |
| Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | 5 | 57 U |
| Trichloroethene . | 5 | 57 U |
| Dibromochloromethane | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | 57 U |
| Benzene | 5 | 57 U |
| Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | 5 | 57 U |
| Bromoform | 5 | 57 U |
| 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone | 10 | 110 U |
| 2-Hexanone | 10 | 110 U |
| Tetrachloroethene | 5 | 57 U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 5 | 57 U |
| Toluene | 5 | 57 U |
| Chlorobenzene | Š | 57 U |
| Ethylbenzene | 5 5 5 5 5 | 57 Ŭ |
| Styrene | Ś | 57 Ŭ |
| Xylenes (Total) | 5 | 57 Ŭ |
| ., | • | - · · |

Dilution Factor: 1
Percent Solids: 9

Associated Method Blank: GC87112BC14

ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg

| UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | . • |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|
| Phenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2-Chlorophenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzyl alcohol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2-Methylphenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 4-Methylphenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Hexachloro | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Nitrobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Isophorone | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzoic acid | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Naphthalene | 330 | 3600 N1 |
| 4-Chloroaniline | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenot | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2-Nitroaniline | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| Dimethylphthalate | 330 | 3600 NI |
| Acenaphthylene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 330 | ∙3600 UJ |

| ANALYTE UNITS: ug/kg | CRDL | |
|----------------------------|------|----------|
| 3-Nitroaniline | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| Acenaphthene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| Dibenzofuran | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Diethylphthalate | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Fluorene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 4-Nitroaniline | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 4-Bromophenyl-phenylether | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Hexach Lorobenzene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1600 | 17000 UJ |
| Phenanthrene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Anthracene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Di-n-butylphthalate | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Fluoranthene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Pyrene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Butylbenzylphthalate | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 660 | 7200 UJ |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Chrysene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 330 | 530 JJ |
| Di-n-octylphthalate | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 330 | 3600 UJ |
| Benzo(g,h,i,)perylene | 330 | 3600 UJ |

Dilution Factor: 1.0

Percent Solids: 9

Associated Method Blank: GH068836C07

SAMPLE LOCATION: JSEWRSD1X1 LAB NUMBER: 166892 DATE SAMPLED: 11/18/87 166892 11/18/87

| ANALYTE UNITS: mg/kg | CRDL | |
|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Atuminum | 40 | 854 |
| Ant imony | 12 | 50 UJ |
| Arsenic | 2 | 4 UJ |
| Barium | 40 | 327 [] |
| Beryllium | 1 | 1.9 0 |
| Cadmium | 1 | 9.6 U |
| Calcium | 1000 | 17600 |
| Chromium | 2 | 15 () J |
| Cobalt | 10 | 3.8 U |
| Copper | 5 | 26 U |
| Iron | 20 | 264000 |
| Lead | 1 | 8 U |
| Magnes ium | 1000 | 1230 U |
| Manganese | 3 | 10100 |
| Mercury | 0.1 | 0.9 UJ |
| Nickel | 8 | 44 Ú |
| Potassium | 1000 | 3080 U |
| Selenium | 1 | 5.2 UR |
| Silver | 2 | 12 U |
| Sodium | 1000 | 2190 U |
| Thattium | 2 | 1.5 U |
| Vanadium | 10 | 35 U |
| Zinc | 4 | . 71 |
| Cyanide | , 1 | 4.9 UJ |

10

Percent Solids:

Associated Method Blank:

13229A